



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

132 of variola, 54 of plague, 15 of yellow fever, 2 of enteric fever, 6 of tuberculosis, and 4 of diphtheria recived during the month of January.

Of the 30 notifications of plague 20 were confirmed by bacteriological examination.

During February, 3,187 domiciliary disinfections were performed, 1,889 pieces of clothing were disinfected, and 515 pieces were burned. Up to the 29th of the month 45,954 rats were destroyed.

The brigade against mosquitoes during the month cleansed 651 localities where there had been deaths from yellow fever during previous epidemics, destroyed 253 foci of mosquito larvæ, made 19 visits of sanitary vigilance, and isolated 3 persons sick with the disease.

There were removed during the month from house roofs (in number, 1,567) 1,500 buckets of dirt, 33,231 gratings, and 55,211 tubs were washed; 4,519 water boxes, 160,096 automatic tanks (for water closets), and 7,238 tanks were cleaned.

There were consumed in this service of cleaning more than 445 kilos of pyrethrum, 8,202 kilos of sulphur, 498 liters of alcohol, and about 4,000 of petroleum.

The inspectors of health made 21,822 house visits, 14,543 of this number being made by the sanitary police, and the remainder by the vigilancia.

Four hundred and forty-five inoculations against plague were made during February.

By means of the Clayton apparatus 53 vessels were disinfected in the harbor, and on land various conduits for the passage of rain water were disinfected and cleaned by the same apparatus.

Yellow fever in March, 1904.

During the month of March there were isolated in the hospital of São Sebastião 8 persons suffering from yellow fever, of which number 5 were discharged as cured, 2 died while undergoing treatment, and 1 entered in a moribund condition. From the beginning of the year to the end of March there were, altogether, 22 admissions to this hospital of persons sick with yellow fever. Of this number 4 died while under treatment, and 2 others entered in a dying condition. The low number of admissions is most significantly favorable as regards the special prophylactic service for this disease.

Cattle disease in Chile.

A dispatch from Santiago, Chile, dated April 12, states that on the frontier the foot-and-mouth fever is producing great mortality among horned cattle, and also among horses.

Pasteur Institute at Porte Alegre.

A press report from Porte Alegre, dated April 12, states that the Government has decided to establish a Pasteur Institute in that city for the preparation of antipest serum and for the treatment of rabies.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.

During the week ended April 10, 1904, there were in all 302 deaths. Yellow fever caused 1 death, with 2 cases reported. At the close of